

# Search Notes



Application/Control No.

10/646,955

Examiner

David Q. Nguyen

Applicant(s)/Patent under  
Reexamination

CHEN ET AL.

Art Unit

2681

## SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
370	379	10/10/05	DN
	340		
	229		
	230		
	230.1		
	282		
	288		
	341		
	321		
	340		
	335		
	315.41		
370	441		
455	454	10/12/05	DN

## INTERFERENCE SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
All above		04/08/06	DN

## SEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)

	DATE	EXMR
East search	10/10/05	DN
update search	04/08/06	DN

**Abstract** The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence by intimate partners. Data from the National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health are used. A total of 6097 women completed the baseline survey in 1981, 5097 completed the follow-up survey in 1994, and 4097 completed the follow-up survey in 2000. In each year, questions about exposure to physical, sexual, psychological, and financial violence by intimate partners were asked. Depression was measured using the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale. Results showed that among women who reported exposure to violence by intimate partners, the prevalence of depression was higher than among those who did not report exposure to violence. This finding was true for all years and for all types of violence. However, the prevalence of depression was also higher among women who reported exposure to violence by intimate partners than among those who did not report exposure to violence, even after controlling for other factors such as age, education, income, and marital status. These findings suggest that exposure to violence by intimate partners is a risk factor for depression.

David Q. Nguyen

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
All	above	04/06/06	Don

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